The TWELFTH and Laſt

Collection of Papers

(VOL. I.)

Relating to the Preſent Juncture of Affairs in *England* and *Scotland.*

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London printed, and are to be ſold by *Richard Janeway* in Queen's-head-Court in *Pater-noſter-Row*, 1689.

Collection of Stamps

The Secret League with France *proved.*

1. BY the Treaty managed by the Dutcheſs of *Orleans* between *Charles* II. (her Brother) and *Lewis* XIV. 1670, publiſhed by the *Abbot Primi*, in his *Hiſtory of the War with* Holland, *with the priviledg of the French King:* This Treaty expreſly tells us, That the French King did promiſe *Charles* II, *to ſubject his Parliament to him, and to Eſtabliſh the Romiſh Religion in his Kingdom.* But before this could be done, the ſaid *Dutcheſs* told him, the Haughtineſs and Power of the *Hollander* muſt be brought down.

2. By the Current of the Deſign throughout all *Coleman*'s Letters, which contain nothing elſe but the Conſpiracy of the Duke of *York*, and the Jeſuits, againſt the Government and the Proteſtant Religion; "For you know, ſays he (in his Letter to Sir *W. Throgmorton*, *Feb.* 1. $167\frac{4}{5}$.) "when the "Duke (the late King *James*) comes ro be Maſter of our "Affairs, the King of *France* will have reaſon to promiſe him-"ſelf all things that he can deſire, *&c.* Both he and the two Royal Brothers being cloſly joined together to deſtroy the Northern Hereſy, as he in his Letter to Monſieur *La Cheeſe* aſſures us.

3. Which Friendſhip with the French Court, is further confirmed by a French Author, who wrote the *Life of Turene*, in which he brings in the *Duke of York* lamenting the Death of that great Marſhal of *France*, after this manner; "Alas! (ſays the Duke) "the loſs is great to me, in that I am great-"ly diſappointed in thoſe great Deſigns I have been long me-"ditating upon, if ever I come to the Crown of *England.* For the ſake of which Paſſage, the then Secretary of State of *England*, forbad the printing of that Book which was then tranſlated and prepared for the Preſs.

4. The French Ambaſſador at the *Hague*, in a Memorial to the *States General*, Sept. 9. 1618, peremptorily declares, there was ſuch an Alliance between the King his Maſter and King *James* II, as to oblige him to ſuccour him, *&c.*

5. Both King *Charles* II, and King *James* II, were ſo engaged with the great *Nimrod* of *France*, that though ſeveral Parliaments of *England* ſtrugled hard to break the Friendſhip, and gave a vaſt Sum of Mony in order thereunto, yet all in vain: And King *James* II, was ſo eager to follow the French Meaſures, that after the Defeat of *Monmouth*, he declared to the Parliament, that for the time to come he would make uſe of Popiſh Officers, as well as keep up a ſtanding Army contrary to Law.

6. We have had ſufficient Evidences of his Deſigns, by the care he took to fill his Army with Iriſh Papiſts, at the ſame time that he disbanded all the Proteſtants that ſerved him in *Ireland*, that he might always have an Army at hand in that Kingdom, ready to promote his Popiſh Deſigns in *England*; which could not be done without a Secret League with *France*, and without a very expreſs aſſurance of being vigorouſly ſupported from thence when the nick of time ſhould come.

7. His flying to *France*, and ſecret conſpiring with the great *Leviathan* there, and bringing French Aids with him into *Ireland*, are no other than the putting the *Secret League* into Execution.

Many more Proofs may be produced, but what has been ſaid, may convince any rational unprejudiced Proteſtant. As for thoſe *Phariſees* that wilfully ſhut their Eyes, of whom we may ſay, That ſeeing they ſee and do not peeceive, becauſe they are reſolved not to yield to the moſt convincing Evidences that this Affair is capable of, (for the Parties concerned will hide it as much as they can) I bewail their Condition, and believe they are ſo obſtinate, that only the French Dragoons (thoſe booted Apoſtles) can convince them, when they come with the *League* in their Hands, to put the Popiſh Penal Laws in Execution on their Backs, from *Newgate* to *Tyburn*.

The

The REASONS *why the late K.* James *would not ſtand to a* Free and Legal Parliament; *propoſed to thoſe that are fond to have him again.*

WHEN the Prince of *Orange* (now our Gracious King) his Glorious Expedition, was firſt made known to the late King, he reſolved to have a Parliament, upon the Belief that he ſhould have been intirely Maſter of the Lower Houſe, by Reaſon of the Regulations he had made in Corporations, in order to his Popiſh Deſigns. But when he was forced to take other Meaſures, (as he told the Diſſenters when he ſent for them in the time of his Diſtreſs) in reſtoring the Charters, the Biſhop of *London*, the Fellows of *Magdalen*-Colledg, *&c.* He dreaded nothing more than a Parliament on the old Foundations, to which the Prince in his Declaration had referred all; for he knew ſeveral things would have been done by ſuch a Parliament, that he choſe rather to periſh than ſubmit to.

1. The firſt thing is; The Examination of the Birth of the Prince of *Wales* (as he is call'd) the queſtioning of which was a Stab at his Heart, as appears by his laſt Letter. And the Reflections on the Biſhops Petition, mentioning *That* as a Buſineſs not fit to be referred then to a Parliament.

2. The next thing was; That Juſtice would certainly have been demanded againſt the Evil Counſellors, whom he had pardoned, and was in Honour bound to protect them, having himſelf forced them to be Criminals.

3. The third was; The conſenting to the entire Ruin of Popery in *England*, by hanging many of his Prieſts and Jeſuits, and baniſhing all the reſt; and pulling down all the Schools and Chappels they had erected all over *England*, (a ſure Sign they were built upon an Immortal Prince of *Wales*) though this was done before by the unaccountable Zeal of the Mobile.

4. He foreſaw ſuch a Parliament would not only damn the Eccleſiaſtical Court, (that Beaſt with ſeven Heads) and the Diſpenſing Power, but would in all probability leſſen his Revenue, and bind up the Prerogative; which his great Spirit could not bear.

5. The Prince, he foreſaw, would have demanded ſome Forts to be put into his Hands and the Parliament, for their Security; ſo ſaid he, *If I ſtay, I ſhall be but a Nominal King of* England, *and only be an Inſtrument to ruin my Religion, my Friends, the Monarchy, and the Child alſo.*

At firſt he alledged, That the Diſorders the Preparations to repel the Invaſion cauſed, would not ſuffer a Parliament to meet. Secondly, After the Prince was landed, that all the Countries he had under him would not be free. Thirdly, That all that had joined with him, ought not to ſit: but when he ſaw the whole Army and Nation (the *Roman Catholicks* excepted) of the ſame mind, mere Force drove him to conſent to Call a *Parliament*; and when he had again conſidered the Conſequences of it, he at laſt reſolved to throw up the Crown and Government all at once, rather than to ſubmit to all theſe Hardſhips.

He ſeems to have had at the ſame time a fluttering hope, that (1.) We ſhould never be able long to agree, after he had made it impoſſible for us to have a Legal Parliament, by burning the Writs. (2.) That the *Church of England* Principles would, when the fear and diſorder was over, form for him a potent Army in the Nation. And (3.) That the *French* King would lend him potent Forces, and good ſtore of Mony; and if he recovered the Throne by force, he ſhould be freed of all theſe Miſeries, and have what he only wanted before, a Popiſh Army, to inſure the Slavery of *England* for ever.

Now

Now I would desire those *Protestants*, who pretend, now too late, to be so zealous for him, to consider, whether what I have said would not have been expected from him by them, for their Security; and what they would have done had he called a Parliament, and refused them all these things, and have insisted, That they should have taken his Word as to the Birth of the Prince of *Wales*, have suffered him to have been educated in *France*, and have suffered the Army, the Prerogative, the Ministers, and the Revenues to have continued entirely as they were, upon a Promise, He would have used them better for the future?

If they say No; They would have had the best Security that Law or Reason could have required: Then all the hard things I have mentioned must have been granted them, and I much question, whether he would now return to the Throne on those terms.

If they say, We ought however to have treated with him, have offered him terms; I say, it would have come to a separate Treaty; and the Church, the Liberties of the Nation, and the Government, would have been ruined that way; and when all had been done, no Bond (that he could have broken) would have held him longer than the Necessity had continued.

The only Advantage we could pretend to have by the coming over of the Prince of *Orange* with an Army, was to force the King to what he would never have yielded without that Force. Now when he had accordingly passed his Word to the Nation, in the Proclamation of the Thirtieth of *November*, That there should be a *Free Parliament*; and to the Prince of *Orange*, in his Message by the three Lords, *That he would consent to every thing that could reasonably be required for the Security of those that come to it*; and yet without any Provocation would burn the Writs, and resolve to withdraw his Person before these Lords could possibly return him any Answer (for he promised the Queen to follow her, who went away the day before him) I say, this breach of his Word so solemnly made and given both to the Nation and the Prince, shew that he was not Master of himself, but turned about by others whither they pleased.

Now ſuppoſe the Prince had ſuffered him to continue at *Whitehal*, and to call a Third Parliament, what aſſurance could he have given, that in the end of another forty days we ſhould not have the ſame trick play'd us, and then in *March* or *April* have been left in the ſame ſtate of Confuſion we were in in *December*, to the certain Ruin of theſe three Kingdoms, and *Holland* into the bargain. And when all had been done, the Scruples would have been the ſame they are now, the Obligations of the Oath of Allegiance the ſame, and the ſin of Depoſing a Lawful Prince, who reſolved to do the Nation no Right, would have been much greater and more ſcandalous, than barely to take him at his Word; and ſince he had left the Throne empty, when he needed not, to reſolve he ſhould aſcend it no more.

Laſtly, Suppoſe the Prince had been Expelled by the King, Would the King have then granted us what he would not grant us now? Would he not have Disbanded his *Proteſtant* Army, and have kept the *Iriſh* Forces in Pay, and have every day encreaſed them? What Reſpect would he ever after this have ſhewn to the *Engliſh* Laws, Religion or Liberties, when he had had no longer any thing to fear? The memory of what happened after the *Monmouth* defeat, (though effected only by *Church of England* Men) will certainly never be forgotten by others, whatever the Bigots of this ſort of Loyalty may pretend or ſay.

That Expreſſion of the Lord *Churchil*'s, in his Letter, [*That he could no longer joyn with Self-intereſted Men, who had framed Deſigns againſt His Majeſty's true Intereſt, and the Proteſtant Religion, to give a pretence by Conqueſt to bring them to effect*] ought to be ſeriouſly conſidered by all the Proteſtants of the Nation: This one Argument prevailed upon him, when he ran the hazard of his Life, Reputation and Fortunes; and now they are all on the other ſide, I ſhould conſider very ſeriouſly, if I were one of them, what Anſwer I could make to this turned into a Queſtion in the Day of Death and Judgment, before ever I ſhould Act the direct contrary to what he has done.

For my part I am amazed to ſee Men ſcruple the ſubmitting to the preſent King: for if ever Man had a juſt cauſe of

 War,

War, he had; and that creates a Right to the thing gained by it: the King by withdrawing and disbanding his Army, yielded him the Throne; and if he had, without any more Ceremony, aſcended it, he had done no more than all other Princes do on the like occaſions; and when the King after this was taken and brought back by force, he was no longer then bound to conſider him, as one that *was*, but as one that *had been* King of *England*; and in that capacity he treated him with great Reſpect and Civility, how much ſoever the King complained of it, who did not enough conſider what he had done to draw upon himſelf that uſage.

But when all is ſaid that can be ſaid, there may poſſibly be ſome Men to whom may be applied the Saying of *Joab*, *Thou loveſt thine Enemies, and hateſt thy Friends; for thou haſt declared this day, that thou regardeſt neither Princes, nor Servants; for this Day I perceive, that if Abſolom had lived, and all we had died this Day, then it had pleaſed thee well.* Had the Proteſtant Religion, the *Engliſh* Liberties, the Nobility and Gentry of this Nation, been all made an *Holocauſt* to their Reputations and Humours, their Scruples and School-niceties, and the Prince of *Orange* periſhed, or returned Ruin'd or Inglorious into *Holland*; we ſhould then have had the Honour of cutting up our Religion, our Laws, and our Civil Rights, with our own Swords; and we ſhould have been the only Church under Heaven that had refuſed a Deliverance, and Religiouſly and Loyally had Deſtroyed it ſelf. In truth, the Men would have purchaſed *Popery* and *Slavery* ſo dear, ought to have enjoyed both to the End of the World.

The

The REASONS *of the Suddenneſs of the Change in* England.

THE true Reaſons of the Swiftneſs of this Change may eaſily be aſſigned by ſhewing the Temper and Deſigns of *James* the Second; the Temper of *William* the Third, our Preſent Soveraign; and the Nature of the Engliſh Nation, and of the Times, all concurring with Wonderful Harmony to produce this wonderful Effect. For had *James* the Second undertook any thing but the ſubjecting *England* to Popery, and the Exerciſe of Arbitrary Power to that end, his vaſt Revenue, his great Army, and the Reputation he had gained at Home and Abroad by the defeat of the *Monmouth*-Invaſion, would have gone near to have effected it: and after all this, if he had in the beginning of *October* frankly granted all the Ten Propoſals made by the Biſhops, and ſuffered a Parliament to have met, and given up a conſiderable Number of his Miniſters to Juſtice, and ſuffered the pretended Prince of *Wales* his Birth to be freely debated and determin'd in Parliament; It would in all probability have prevented or defeated the then intended Invaſion. But whilſt he thought to ſave the Pretended Succeſſion, the Diſpenſing and Suſpending Power, and the Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſion, to carry on his former Deſign with, when he had baffl'd the Prince of *Orange*; the Nation ſaw through the Project, and he loſt all.

Had a Prince of leſs Secreſy, Prudence, Courage and Intereſt than the Prince of *Orange*, undertaken this buſineſs, it might probably have miſcarried: but as his Cauſe was better, ſo his Reputation, Conduct, and Patience infinitely exceeded theirs; he would not ſtir till he ſaw the *French* Forces ſet down before *Philipsbourgh*, and then he was ſure *France* and *Germany* were irrevocably

irrevocably ingaged in a War, and conſequently he ſhould have no other oppoſition than what the *Iriſh* and *Engliſh Roman* Catholicks could make againſt him. For no *Engliſh* Proteſtant would fight his Country into Vaſſalage and Slavery to Popiſh Prieſts, and *Italian* Women, when a Parliament ſooner or later muſt at laſt have determin'd all the things in Controverſy, except we reſolved once for all to give up our Religion, Laws, Liberties, and Eſtates to the will of our King, and ſubmit for ever to a *French* Government.

A Nation of leſs ſenſe than the *Engliſh* might have been impoſed upon, of leſs bravery and valour might have been frighted; of a more ſervile temper, might have neglected its Liberties, till it had been too late to have ever recovered them again: But none but a parcel of *Jeſuits* bred in a Cloiſter, and unacquainted with our Temper as well as Conſtitution would ever have hoped to have carried two ſuch things as Popery and Abitrary Power, both at once upon ſo jealous a Nation as the *Engliſh* is, which hates them above any other People in the World.

The cruel ſlaughter they had made of the poor wretches they took after the defeat at *Bridg-water* ought to have made them for ever deſpair of gaining any credit with the *Diſſenters*, who rarely forgive, but never forget any ill treatment. Yet theſe little *Politico's* had ſo little ſenſe as to build all their hopes on the Gratitude and Inſenſibility of theſe Men; as if they ſhould for *Liberty* of *Conſcience*, arbitrarily and illegally granted, and conſequently revocable at the will of the Granter, have ſold themſelves to everlaſting Slavery.

They were equally miſtaken in their carriage towards the Church of *England party*, for when ſome of them had purſued both Clergy and Laity with the utmoſt obloquy, hatred, oppreſſion and contempt to the very moment they found the *Dutch* ſtorm would fall upon them. Then all at once they paſſed to the other extream, the Biſhops are preſently ſent for, the Government intirely to be put into their hands, and all Places, Preſſes and Papers fill'd with the *Encomiums* of the Church of *England*'s Loyalty and Fidelity, who but three days before were Male-contents, if not Rebels and Traytors, for oppoſing the Kings Diſpenſing Power, and the Eccleſiaſti-

cal.

cal Commiſſion. And which was the height of folly, the ſame Pen which had been hired to defame and blacken the Church of *England* (the Author of the *Publick Occurrences truly ſtated*) was ordered to magnify its Loyalty. By which they gained nothing but the intire and abſolute diſobliging the whole Proteſtant party in the Nation, ſo that for the future no Body would ſerve or truſt them.

To compleat their folly and madneſs they perſwaded the King to throw up the Government, and retire into *France*, pretending we would never be able to agree amongſt our ſelves, but would in a ſhort time be forced to recal him, and yield to all thoſe things we had ſo violently oppoſed; or if not, he might yet at leaſt force us to ſubmit by the Succours he might gain in *France*, without ever conſidering how poſſible it was we might agree, and how difficult it would be to force us by a *French* Army, which was equally contrary to the Intereſt of *England*, and all *Europe* beſides, and to all intents and purpoſes deſtructive of the Intereſt of that Prince they pretended thus to exalt and re-eſtabliſh.

Had *France* been now in Peace, there might yet have been ſame colour for this; but when all *Europe* was under a neceſſity to unite againſt him for its own preſervation, then to perſwade the King of *Great Britain* to deſert his Throne, and fly thither for ſuccour, upon hopes of recovering his Kingdoms again by the aſſiſtance of the *French* (the mortal and hereditary Enemies of the *Engliſh*) this was ſo ſilly a Project, that there ſeems to have been ſomething of a Divine Infatuation in it.

However certainly no rational Man will think that all the Princes of *Europe* would ſit ſtill and ſuffer the *French* King to conquer *Britian*, under pretence of reſtoring *James* the Second to that Throne which he had abandon'd, becauſe he could not bring the Prince of *Orange* (their Allie) and all his Proteſtant Subjects to his own Terms.

And yet if none of them ſhould interpoſe but the *Hollanders* alone, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Fleets being united would render the landing a *French* Army ſo difficult and uncertain, that it would be next door to madneſs to truſt one to their Navy, which is ſo much inferior to either of the others ſingly taken.

So

So that all things considered, either *James* the Second ought to have stayed at home and have made as good terms as he could with the Prince of *Orange*, and his own Subjects: Or if he would have abandon'd his Kingdoms, he ought to have despaired of any restitution, and have betaken himself to a private Life as *Christina* Queen of *Sweden* did.

But we have now certain Intelligence that *James* the Second Landed the 12*th*. of *March* at *Kingsale* in *Ireland*, so that now it cannot be doubted but that he hopes to recover *England* and *Scotland* by the help of the *Irish*; as well as the *French*. His succeeding in this Design laying us at the Mercy of an *Irish-French Roman* Catholick Army, whose Civility and Kindness to our Nation we may learn from our Country-men, who after having lost all but their Lives, have been forced to flee over to us for Shelter and Protection. I shall not add any other consideration to perswade my Country-men to defend their King, Queen, and the whole Protestant Succession, their Lives, Liberties, Priviledges and Religion, because this alone is sufficient.

The Judgment of the Court of France, *concerning the Misgovernment of K.* James *the Second.*

THE Author (who is a Papist) that wrote that smart Treatise, called *A Letter from* Monsieur *to* Monsieur, *concerning the Transactions of the Times*, &c. writes thus concerning the late King *James*, *viz.*

King *James* ought to learn what he has to expect from *France*, into whose Arms he has thrown himself. *France* already knows all his Faults, and publishes them. For this Composure issuing immediately from that Court, owns;

1. "His whole Conduct was very little judicious.

2. "That

" he has followed blind Counſels, and ſuch as are " very pernicious to his own Repoſe and Security.

3. " That he has unadviſedly affected to pull down the Pro- " teſtant Religion, which was that of the State.

4. " That he has uſed an imprudent Rigour, as well to the " Biſhops as to the Univerſities.

5. " That he was unwiſe in going about to take off the " *Teſt* and *Penal Laws*, which the Engliſh look upon as the " Sanctuary of the Kingdom.

6. " That his Guſt and Fondneſs for the Court of *Rome*, " and the Monks whom he meant to reſtore, was ridiculous " and whimſical.

7. " That his going about to give Imploys to Catholicks, " by taking them away from Proteſtants, gave but two much " reaſon to all the Members of the State to complain.

This is exactly the Judgment paſſed by the Court of *France* upon the late K. *James* of *England*; I leave him to think what Succours he is like to expect from a Court that values him ſo little, and that without any more ado, ſpeaks of him at this rate; would he have more? It roundly declares to him, *That the reſtoring the King of* England, *is not an Enterpriſe eaſy to be executed by a King, how great ſoever he may be, againſt whom all the Powers of* Europe *are preparing to make War.* This is a Hint broad enough o' Conſcience, and King *James* ought to be ſatisfied that he knows the French Courts mind.

The

The Emperor of Germany's *Account of K.* James's *Miſgovernment in joining with the King of* France, *(the Common Enemy of Chriſtendom) in his Letter to King* James. *viz.*

LEOPOLD, &c.

WE have received your Majeſties Letters, dated from St. *Germans* the ſixth of *February* laſt, by the Earl of *Carlingford*, your Envoy in our Court: By them we have underſtood the Condition your Majeſty is reduced to; and that you being deſerted after the landing of the Prince of *Orange*, by your Army, and even by your Domeſtick Servants, and by thoſe you moſt confided in, and almoſt by all your Subjects, you have been forced by a ſudden Flight to provide for your own ſafety, and to ſeek Shelter and Protection in *France*: Laſtly, that you deſire Aſſiſtance from us for the recovering your Kingdoms. We do aſſure your Majeſty, that as ſoon as we heard of this ſevere turn of Affairs, we were moved at it, not only with the common ſenſe of Humanity, but with much deeper Impreſſions ſuitable to the ſincere Affection which we have always born to you. And we were heartily ſorry that at laſt that was come to paſs, which (though we hoped for better things) yet our own ſad thoughts had ſuggeſted to us would enſue. If your Majeſty had rather given Credit to the Friendly Remonſtrances that were made you, by our late Envoy, the Count de *Kaunitz*, in our Name, than the deceitful Inſinuations of the French, whoſe chief aim was, by fomenting continual Di-

...ween you and your People, to gain ther by an Opportunity to inſult the more ſecurely over the reſt of Chriſtendom. And if your Majeſty had put a ſtop, by your Force and Authority, to their many Infractions of the Peace, of which by the Treaty at *Nimegen* you are made the Guarantee, and to that end entred into Conſultations with us, and ſuch others as have the like juſt Sentiments in this matter; We are verily perſwaded that by this means you ſhould have in a great meaſure quieted the Minds of your People, which were ſo much exaſperated through their averſion to our Religion, and the publick Peace had been preſerved as well in your Kingdoms as here in the *Roman* Empire. But now we refer it even to your Majeſty, to judg what condition we can be in to afford you any Aſſiſtance, we being not only engaged in a War with the *Turks*, but finding our ſelves at the ſame time unjuſtly and barbarouſly Attacked by the *Freneh*, contrary to, and againſt the Faith of Treaties, they then reckoning themſelves ſecure of *England*. And this ought not to be concealed; that the greateſt Injuries which have been done to our Religion have flowed from no other than the *French* themſelves; who not only eſteem it lawful for them, to make Preſidious Leagues with the ſworn Enemies of the Holy Croſs, tending to the deſtruction both of us and of the whole Chriſtian World, in order to the checking our Endeavours which were undertaken for the Glory of God, and to ſtop thoſe Succeſſes which it hath pleaſed Almighty God to give us hitherto; but further have heaped one Treachery upon another, even within the Empire it ſelf. The Cities of the Empire which were ſurrendered upon Articles, ſigned by the *Dolphin* himſelf, have been exhauſted by exceſſive Impoſitions; and after their being exhauſted have been Plundered, and after Plundering have been burned and razed. The Palaces of Princes, which in all times, and even in the moſt deſtructive Wars, have been preſerved, are now burnt down to the Ground. The Churches are robbed, and ſuch as ſubmitted themſelves to them, are in a moſt Barbarous manner, carried away as Slaves. In ſhort, it is become a Diverſion to them to commit all manner of inſolences and Cruelties in many places, but chiefly in Catholick Countries, exceeding the

Cruelties

Cruelties of the *Turks* themſelves: which having impoſed an abſolute neceſſity upon us to ſecure our ſelves and the Holy Roman Empire, by the beſt means we can think on, and that no leſs againſt them than againſt the *Turks*; We promiſe our ſelves from your juſtice ready aſſent to this, That it ought not to be imputed to us, if we endeavour to procure, by a juſt War, that ſecurity to our ſelves which we could not hitherto obtain by ſo many Treaties; and that in order to the obtaining thereof, We take meaſures for our mutual Defence and Preſervation, with all thoſe who are equally concerned in the ſame Deſign with us. It remains that we beg of God that he would direct all things to his Glory, and that he would grant your Majeſty true and ſolid Comforts under this your great Calamity; we embrace you with tender Affections of a Brother.

At Vienna *the* 9*th of* April 1689.

An Account of what was done between the Time the Prince of Orange *came to* London, *till the Proclaiming him King of* England, 1688.

IN *December* laſt, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and all the Members of the three laſt Parliaments of King *Charles* the Second, with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and ſeveral of the Common Council of *London*, were ſummoned by the Prince in that extraordinary Conjuncture, when the late King had deſerted the Government, to conſult what was fit to be done: And they, the ſaid Lords and Commons, did [illegible]re the Prince to take upon him the Adminiſtration of Publick Affairs both Civil and Military, and the diſpoſal of the Publick Revenue, for the preſervation of our Religion,

Religion, Rights, Laws, Liberties and Properties, and of the Peace of the Nation; and that he would take into his Care the Condition of *Ireland*, till the Meeting of a Convention of Lords and Commons; which he was entreated, by his Circular Letters, to ſummon to meet on the 22*d* of *January*. The Prince accordingly accepted the Adminiſtration, and iſſued out his Letters for a Convention to meet on the 22*d* of *January*, as aforeſaid.

The Prince then (on *December* the 30*th*) iſſued out his Proclamation for the Continuance of the Sheriffs, Juſtices of the Peace, and other Officers and Miniſters (not being Papiſts) to act in their reſpective Places till the Meeting of the Convention, or other Order to the contrary, *&c.*

On the 2*d* of *January*, He put out a Declaration for the better collecting of the Publick Revenue.

On the 5*th* of *January* he put forth an Order for all Military Officers, with their reſpective Companies, to march out of the Quarters where any Elections ſhould be (the ſeveral Gariſons excepted) the day before the ſame be made, to the next adjoining Town, or Towns, being not appointed for any Elections; and not to return to their firſt Quarters, till the ſaid reſpective Elections be made and fully compleated, that ſo the Election of Members for the intended *Convention* may be free, and without any colour of Force or Reſtraint.

On the 7*th* of *January* the Scotiſh Nobility and Gentry waited on the Prince: what was done by them, ſee the *6th Collection*, pag. 9, 10, 11, 12.

On the 8*th* day his Highneſs put out a Declaration againſt Quartering of Souldiers in private Houſes. He found the Treaſury very empty of Caſh, it being ſaid to be but 40000 *l.* Whereupon he deſired the City of *London* to advance a Sum for his preſent Occaſion, and on the 10*th* of *January* they agreed to lend 100000 *l.* But it being raiſed by Subſcription, it amounted to above 150000 *l.*

On the 16*th* of *January*, He put out a Declaration to aſſure the Mariners and Seamen of their Pay.

The two Houſes met on the 22*d* of *January*, 168⅞; the Lords choſe the Marqueſs of *Hallifax* for their Speaker; and the Commons choſe *Henry Powle* Eſq; for theirs. After

 which

which a Letter was read in both Houſes from the Prince of *Orange*, on the occaſion of their Meeting, to this Effect.

That he had endeavoured to perform what was deſired from him for the Publick Peace and Safety during his Adminiſtration; and that it now lay on them to lay a Foundation of a firm Security for their Religion, Laws and Liberties. That he did not doubt but that by ſuch a full and free Repreſentative of the Nation, the Ends of his Declaration would be attained.

He recommended to them the dangerous Condition of *Ireland*, and alſo of the *States of Holland*, both which required large and ſpeedy Succours; and told them, That ſince it had pleaſed God hitherto to bleſs his good Intentions with ſo great Succeſs, he truſted in him, that he would compleat his own Work, by ſending a Spirit of Peace and Union to influence their Counſels, that ſo no Interruption may be given to a happy and laſting Settlement.

The firſt Thing the two Houſes took care of, was, by mutual Conſent, to make an Addreſs to the Prince; in which they acknowledged him the Glorious Inſtrument, under God, in the great Deliverance of the Kingdom from Popery and Arbitrary Power. They acknowledged alſo his great Care in the Adminiſtration, and entreated him to continue it till further Application; and that he would take into his Care the State of *Ireland*.

Then the Houſes ordered that *Thurſday*, *Jan.* 31. be a Day of Thankſgiving in the City of *London*, and places adjacent, within ten Miles; and the 14*th* of *February* throughout the whole Kingdom.

Then the Lords ordered, that no Papiſt, or reputed Papiſt, ſhould preſume to come into the *Lobby*, *Painted-Chamber*, *Court of Requeſts*, or *Weſtminſter-Hall*, during the Sitting of the Convention.

And after ſeveral Days Debates in both Houſes about the Abdication of the Government, and the Vacancy of the Throne. On the 12*th* of *February*, the two Houſes at laſt fully agreed all Things in Diſpute between them, in the following *Declaration*.

The

The Declaration of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons Aſſembled at Weſtminſter; *Concerning the Miſgovernment of King* James, *and filling up the Throne. Preſented to King* William, *and Queen* Mary, *by the right Honourable the Marqueſs of* Hallifax, *Speaker to the Houſe of Lords. With His Majeſties moſt gracious Anſwer thereunto.*

WHEREAS the late King *James* the Second, by the Aſſiſtance of divers Evil Counſellors, Judges, and Miniſters imp'oy'd by Him, did endeavour to Subvert and Extirpate the Proteſtant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom;

By Aſſuming and Exerciſing a Power of Diſpenſing with, and Suſpending of Laws, and the Exe ution of Laws, without Conſent of Parliament.

By Committing and Proſecuting divers Worthy Prelates, for humbly Petitioning to be Excuſed from concurring to the ſaid aſſumed Power.

By iſſuing, and cauſing to be executed, a Commiſſion under the Great Seal, for erecting a Court called, *The Court of Commiſſioners for Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes.*

By Levying Mony for and to the Uſe of the Crown, by pretence of Prerogative, for other time, and in other manner, than the ſame was granted by Parliament.

By raiſing and keeping a ſtanding Army within this Kingdom in time of Peace, without Conſent of Parliament; and Quartering Souldiers contrary to Law.

By cauſing ſeveral Good Subj cts, being Proteſtants, to be Diſarmed

Diſarmed at the ſame time, when Papiſts were both Armed and Imployed contrary to Law.

By violating the Freedom of Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament.

By Proſecutions in the Court of *Kings-Bench* for Matters and Cauſes cognizable only in *Parliament*; and by divers other Arbitrary and Illegal Courſes.

And whereas of late Years, Partial, Corrupt, and Unqualified Perſons, have been returned and ſerved on Juries in Trials, and particularly divers Jurors in Trials for High-Treaſon, which were not Freeholders.

And Exceſſive Bail hath been required of Perſons committed in Criminal Caſes, to elude the Benefit of the Laws made for the Liberty of the Subjects.

And Exceſſive Fines have been impoſed.

And Illegal and Cruel Puniſhments inflicted.

And ſeveral Grants and Promiſes made of Fines and Forfeitures before any Conviction or Judgment againſt the Perſons upon whom the ſame were to be levied.

All which are utterly and directly contrary to the known Laws and Statutes, and Freedom of this Realm.

And whereas the ſaid late K. *James* the 2*d* having abdicated the Government, and the Throne being thereby vacant,

His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* (whom it hath pleaſed Almighty God to make the Glorious Inſtrument of Delivering this Kingdom from Popery and Arbitrary Power) did (by the Advice of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and divers principal Perſons of the Commons) cauſe Letters to be written to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, being Proteſtants, and other Letters to the ſeveral Counties, Cities, Univerſities, Burroughs, and Cinque-Ports, for the Chuſing of ſuch Perſons to repreſent them, as were of Right to be ſent to Parliament, to Meet and Sit at *Weſtminſter* upon the 22*d* Day of *January* in this Year 1688, in order to ſuch an Eſtabliſhment, as that their Religion, Laws and Liberties, might not again be in danger of being Subverted: Upon which Letters Elections having been accordingly made;

And thereupon the ſaid Lord's Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, purſuant to their reſpective Letters and Elections

ctions, being now Aſſembled in a Full and Free Repreſentative of this Nation, taking into their moſt ſerious Conſideration the beſt Means for attaining the Ends aforeſaid, do in the firſt place (as their Anceſtors in like Caſe have uſually done) for the Vindicating and Aſſerting their Ancient Rights and Liberties, Declare,

That the pretending Power of Suſpending of Laws, or the Execution of Laws, by Regal Authority, without Conſent of Parliament, is Illegal.

That the pretended Power of Diſpenſing with Laws, or the Execution of Laws, by Regal Authority, as it hath been aſſumed and exerciſed of late, is Illegal.

That the Commiſſion for erecting the late *Court of Commiſſioners for Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes*, and all other Commiſſions and Courts of the like Nature, are Illegal and Pernicious.

That levying of Mony for or to the Uſe of the Crown, by pretence of Prerogative, without Grant of Parliament, for longer time, or in other manner, than the ſame is or ſhall be granted, is Illegal.

That it is the Right of the Subjects to Petition the King, and all Commitments and Proſecutions for ſuch Petitioning, are Illegal.

That the raiſing or keeping a ſtanding Army within the Kingdom in time of Peace, unleſs it be with Conſent of Parliament, is againſt Law.

That the Subjects which are Proteſtants may have Arms for their Defence ſuitable to their Condition, and as allowed by Law.

That Election of Members of Parliament ought to be Free.

That the Freedom of Speech, and Debates or Proceedings in Parliament, ought not to be impeached or Queſtioned in any Court or place out of Parliament.

That Exceſſive Bail ought not to be required, nor Exceſſive Fines impoſed, nor cruel and unuſual Puniſhments inflicted.

That Jurors ought to be duly empannell'd and return'd, and Jurors which paſs upon Men in Trials for High-Treaſon ought to be Freeholders.

That

That all Grants and Promiſes of Fines and Forfeitures of particular Perſons before Conviction, are Illegal and Void.

And that for redreſs of all Grievances, and for the amending, ſtrengthening and preſerving of the Laws, Parliaments ought to be held frequently.

And they do claim, demand, and inſiſt upon all and ſingular the Premiſes, as their undoubted Rights and Liberties; and that no Declarations, Judgments, Doings, or Proceedings, to the prejudice of the People in any of the ſaid Premiſes, ought in any wiſe to be drawn hereafter into Conſequence or Example.

To which Demand of their Rights they are particularly encouraged by the Declaration of His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, as being the only Means for obtaining a full redreſs and remedy therein.

Having therefore an intire Confidence, that his ſaid Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* will perfect the Deliverance ſo far advanced by Him, and will ſtill preſerve them from the Violation of their Rights, which they have here aſſerted, and from all other Attempts upon their Religion, Rights, and Liberties;

The ſaid Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons aſſembled at *Weſtminſter* do reſolve,

That *William* and *Mary*, Prince and Princeſs of *Orange*, be, and be declared, King and Queen of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, to hold the Crown and Royal Dignity of the ſaid Kingdoms and Dominions, to them the ſaid Prince and Princeſs, during their Lives, and the Life of the Surviver of them; And that the ſole and full Exerciſe of the Regal Power be only in, and executed by the ſaid Prince of *Orange*, in the Names of the ſaid Prince and Princeſs during their joint Lives; and after their Deceaſes, the ſaid Crown and Royal Dignity of the ſaid Kingdoms and Dominions to be to the Heirs of the Body of the ſaid Princeſs; and for default of ſuch Iſſue, to the Princeſs *Ann* of *Denmark*, and the Heirs of Her Body; and for default of ſuch Iſſue, to the Heirs of the Body of the ſaid Prince of *Orange*.

And the ſaid Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons,

do pray the ſaid Prince and Princeſs of *Orange* to accept the ſame accordingly.

And that the Oaths hereafter mentioned be taken by all Perſons, of whom the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy might be required by Law, inſtead of them; and that the ſaid Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy be Abrogated.

I A. B. *do ſincerely promiſe and ſwear, That I will be faithful, and bear true Allegiance to their Majeſties King* WILLIAM *and Queen* MARY.

So help me God.

I A. B. *do ſwear, That I do from my Heart Abhor, Deteſt, and Abjure, as Impious and Heretical, this Damnable Doctrine and Poſition,* That Princes Excommunicated or Deprived by the Pope, or any Authority of the See of *Rome*, may be Depoſed or Murthered by their Subjects, or any other whatſoever. *And I do declare, That no Foreign Prince, Perſon, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to have, any Juriſdiction, Power, Superiority, Preeminence, or Authority Eccleſiaſtical or Spiritual, within this Realm.*

So help me God.

Jo. Browne, Cleric' Parl.

Die Veneris 15 *Feb.* 1688.

His Majeſties Gracious *Anſwer*, to the *Declaration* of both *Houſes*.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THis is certainly the greateſt proof of the Truſt you have in Us, that can be given, which is the thing that maketh us value it the more; and we thankfully Accept what

what you have Offered. And as I had no other Intention in coming hither, than to preſerve your Religion, Laws and Liberties; ſo you may be ſure, That I ſhall endeavour to ſupport them, and ſhall be willing to concur in any thing that ſhall be for the Good of the Kingdom, and to do all that is in my Power to advance the Welfare and Glory of the Nation.

Die Veneris 17 *Februarii* 1688.

ORdered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, Aſſembled at *Weſtminſter*, That His Majeſties Gracious Anſwer to the Declaration of both Houſes, and the Declaration, be forthwith Printed and Publiſhed; And that his Majeſties Gracious Anſwer this Day be added to the Engroſſed Declaration in Parchment, to be Enrolled in Parliament and Chancery.

Jo. Browne, Cleric' Parliamentorum.

The Declaration of the Eſtates of Scotland *concerning the Miſ-government of King* James *the Seventh, and filling up the Throne with King* William *and Queen* Mary.

THat King *James* the 7*th* had acted irregularly.

1. By His Erecting publick Schools and Societies of the Jeſuits; and not only allowing Maſs to be publickly ſaid, but alſo inverting Proteſtant Chappels and Churches, to Publick Maſs-houſes, contrair to the expreſs Laws againſt ſaying and hearing of Maſs.

2. By allowing Popiſh Books to be Printed and Diſperſed, by a Gift to a Popiſh Printer, deſigning him Printer to his Majeſties Houſhold, College and Chappel, contrair to the Laws.

3. By taking the Children of Proteſtant Noblemen and Gentlemen, ſending them abroad to be bred Papiſts, making great Funds and Donations to Popiſh Schools and Colleges abroad; beſtowing Penſions on Prieſts, and perverting Proteſtants from their Religion, by Offers of Places, Preferments and Penſions.

4. By diſarming Proteſtants, while at the ſame time he employed Papiſts in the Places of greateſt Truſt, Civil and Military, ſuch as Chancellour, Secretaries, Privy Councellors, and Lords of Seſſion, thruſting out Proteſtants, to make room for Papiſts, and intruſting the Forts and Magazines of the Kingdom in their hands.

5. By Impoſing Oaths contrair to Law.

6. By

6. By giving Gifts and Grants for exacting of Money without Conſent of Parliament, or Convention of Eſtates.

7. By Levying and keeping on foot a Standing Army in time of Peace, without conſent of Parliament; which Army did exact Locality, free and day Quarters.

8. By Employing the Officers of the Army, as Judges through the Kingdom, and impoſing them where there were held Offices and Juriſdictions, by whom many of the Leiges were put to Death ſummarily without legal Tryal, Jury or Record.

9. By impoſing exorbitant Fines to the Value of the Parties Eſtates, exacting extravagant Bail, and diſpoſing Fines and Forfaulture before any Proceſs or Conviction.

10. By Impriſoning Perſons without expreſſing the Reaſon, and delaying to put them to Tryal.

11. By cauſing purſue and forfault ſeveral Perſons upon ſtretches of old and obſolete Laws, upon frivolous and weak pretences, upon lame and defective Probations; as particularly the late Earl of *Argyle*, to the ſcandal and reproach of the Juſtice of the Nation.

12. By Subverting the Right of the Royal Boroughs, the Third Eſtate of Parliament, impoſing upon them not only Magiſtrates, but alſo the whole Town Council and Clerks, contrair to the Liberties and expreſs Charters, without the pretence outher of Sentence, Surrender, or Conſent: So that the Commiſſioners to Parliaments being choſen by the Magiſtrates and Councils, the King might in effect alſweel nominate that entire Eſtate of Parliament; many of the ſaid Magigrates put in by him were avowed Papiſts; and the Burghs were forced to pay Mony for the Letters, impoſing theſe illegal Magiſtrates and Council upon them.

13. By ſending Letters to the Chief Courts of Juſtice, not only ordering the Judges to ſtop and deſiſt *ſine die*, to determine Cauſes, but alſo ordering and commanding them how to proceed in Caſes depending before them, contrair to the expreſs Laws: And by changing the Nature of the Judges Gifts, *ad vitam aut culpam*, and giving them Commiſſions *ad bene placitam*, to diſpoſe them to compliance by Arbitrair Courſes, and turning them out of their Offices when they did not comply.

4. By granting Personal Protections for Civil Debts, contrair to Law.

All which are utterly and directly contrair to the known Laws, Freedoms and Statutes of this Realm.

Therefore the Estates of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, find, and declare, That King *James* the Seventh, being a profest Papist, did assume the Regal Power, and acted as King, without ever taking the Oath required by Law; and have by advice of Evil and Wicked Counsellors invaded the Fundamental Constitution of the Kingdom, and altered it from a Legal, limited Monarchy, to an Arbitrair and Despotick Power; and hath exercised the same to the subversion of the Protestant Religion, and the violation of the Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom: Inverting all the Ends of Government, whereby he hath forfaulted the Right to the Crown, and the Throne is become vacant.

And whereas his Royal Highness, *William*, then Prince of *Orange*, now King of *England*, whom it hath pleased the Almighty God to make the Glorious Instrument of delivering these Kingdoms from Popery, and Arbitrary Power, did, by advice of several Lords and Gentlemen of this Nation, at *London*, for the time, call the Estates of this Kingdom to meet the Fourteenth of *March* last, in order to such an Establishment, as that their Religion, Laws and Liberties might not be again in danger of being subverted. And the said Estates being now assembled, in a full and free Representative of this Nation, taking to their most serious consideration, the best means for attaining the Ends aforesaid, Do in the first place, as their Ancestors in the like cases have usually done, for the vindicating and asserting their Ancient Rights and Liberties, declare,

That by the Law of this Kingdom no Papist can be King or Queen of the Realm, nor bear any Office whatsoever therein; nor can any Protestant Successor, exercise the Regal Power, until he or she swear the Coronation Oath.

That all Proclamations asserting an Absolute Power, to cass, annul and disable Laws; the erecting Schools and Colledges for Jesuits; the inverting Protestant Chappels and Churches

Churches to publick Maſs-houſes, and the allowing Maſs to be ſaid, are contrair to Law.

That the allowing Popiſh Books to be printed and diſperſed, is contrair to Law.

That the taking the Children of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, ſending, and keeping them abroad to be bred Papiſts: The making Funds and Donations to Popiſh Schools and Colledges; the beſtowing Penſions on Prieſts, and the perverting Proteſtants from their Religion by offers of Places, Preferments and Penſions, are contrair to Law.

That the diſarming of Proteſtants, and imploying Papiſts in the Places of greateſt Truſt, both Civil and Military; the thruſting out Proteſtants to make room for Papiſts, and the entruſting Papiſts with the Forts and Magazines of the Kingdom, are contrair to Law.

That the impoſing Oaths without Authority of Parliament, is contrair to Law.

That the giving Gifts or Grants for raiſing of Mony without the Conſent of Parliament, or Convention of Eſtates, is contrair to Law.

That the imploying Officers of the Army as Judges through the Kingdom, or impoſing them where there were ſeveral Offices and Juriſdictions, and the putting the Leiges to Death ſummarily, and without legal Trial, Jury or Record, are contrair to Law.

That the impoſing extraordinary Fines, the exacting of exorbitant Bail, and the diſpoſing of Fines and Forfaultures before Sentence, are contrair to Law.

That the Impriſoning Perſons, without expreſſing the reaſon thereof, and delaying to put them to Trial, are contrair to Law.

That the cauſing purſue and forfault Perſons upon Stretches of old and obſolete Laws, upon frivolous and weak Pretences, upon lame and defective Probation, as particularly the late Earl of *Argyle*, are contrair to Law.

That the nominating and impoſing Magiſtrates, Councils and Clerks upon Burghs, contrair to the Liberties and expreſs Charters, is contrair to Law.

That the ſending Letters to the Courts of Juſtice, ordain-

ing the Judges to ſtop or deſiſt from determining Cauſes, or ordaining them how to proceed in Cauſes depending before them; and the changing the Nature of the Judges Gifts *ad vitam aut culpam*, unto Commiſſions *Durante bene placito*, are contrair to Law.

That the granting Perſonal Protections for Civil Debts, is contrair to Law.

That the forcing the Leiges to depone againſt themſelves in Capital Crimes, however the Puniſhment be reſtricted, is contrair to Law.

That the uſing Torture without Evidence, or in ordinary Crimes, is contrair to Law.

That the ſending of an Army in a Hoſtile manner upon any part of the Kingdom, in a peaceable time, and exacting of Locality, and any manner of Free Quarter, is contrair to Law.

That the charging the Leiges with Law-burroughs at the King's inſtance, and the impoſing of Bands without the Authority of Parliament, and the ſuſpending the Advocates from their Imployments for not compearing when ſuch Bands were offered, were contrair to Law.

That the putting of Gariſons on private Mens Houſes in a time of peace, without the conſent of the Authority of Parliament, is contrair to Law.

That the opinion of the Lords of Seſſion in the two Cauſes following, were contrair to Law (*viz.*) 1. That the concerting the demand of a Supply for a Forfaulted Perſon, although not given, is Treaſon. (2.) That Perſons refuſing to diſcover what are their private thoughts and Judgments in relation to points of Treaſon, or other Mens actions, are guilty of Treaſon.

That the fining Husbands for their Wives withdrawing from the Church, was contrair to Law.

That Prelacy, and Superiority of any Office in the Church above Presbyters, is and hath been a great and unſupportable Grievance and Trouble to this Nation, and contrair to the Inclinations of the Generality of the People ever ſince the Reformation, they having Reformed from Popery by Presbyters; and therefore ought to be aboliſhed.

That

That it is the Right and Privilege of the Subjects to protest for remead of Law to the King and Parliament, against Sentences pronounced by the Lords of Session, providing the same do not stop execution of the said Sentences.

That it is the Right of the Subjects to Petition the King, and that all Imprisonments and Prosecutions for such Petitions are contrair to Law.

That for redress of all Grievances, and for the amending, strengthning and Preserving of the Laws, Parliaments ought to be frequently called and allowed to sit, and the freedom of Speech and Debate secured to the Members.

And they do claim and demand and insist upon all and sundry the Premisses, as their undoubted Right and Liberties, and that no Declarations, Doings or Proceedings to the prejudice of the People in any of the said Premisses, ought in any ways to be drawn hereafter in consequence and example, but that all Forfaultures, Fines, loss of Offices, Imprisonments, Banishments, Pursuits, Persecutions and Rigorous Executions be considered, and the Parties seized, be redressed.

To which demand of the Rights, and Redressing of their Grievances, they are particularly incouraged by his Majesty the King of *England* his Declaration for the Kingdom of *Scotland* of the day of *October* last, as being the only means for obtaining a full redress and remead therein.

Having therefore an entire Confidence, That his said Majesty the King of *England* will perfyte the Deliverance so far advanced by him, and will still preserve them from the Violation of the Rights which they have here asserted; And from all other Attempts upon their Religion, Laws and Liberties;

The said Estates of the Kingdom of *Scotland* do resolve, That *William* and *Mary*, King and Queen of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Be and Be Declared King and Queen of *Scotland*; to Hold the Crown and Royal Dignity of the said Kingdom of *Scotland*, to them the said King and Queen during their Lives, and the longest Liver of them; and that the sole and full exercise of the Royal Power, be only in, and exercised by him the said King, in the Names of the said King and Queen, during their joynt Lives: And after their deceases, the said Crown and Royal Dignity of the said Kingdom, to

be to the Heirs of the Body of the ſaid Queen. Which failing, to the Princeſs *Ann* of *Denmark*, and the Heirs of her Body: which alſo failing, to the Heirs of the Body of the ſaid *William* King of *England*.

And they do pray the ſaid King and Queen of *England* to accept the ſame accordingly.

And that the Oath hereafter mentioned be taken by all Proteſtants of whom the Oath of Allegiance, and any other Oaths and Declarations might be required by Law inſtead thereof. And that the ſaid Oath of Allegiance, and other Oaths and Declarations, may be Abrogated.

I A. B. *Do ſincerely Promiſe and Swear, That I will be Faithful and bear True Allegiance to Their Majeſties King* WILLIAM *and Queen* MARY.

So help me God.

The manner of the Proclaiming of King WILLIAM, *and Queen* MARY, *at* White-hall, *and in the City of* London, *Feb.* 13. $168\frac{8}{9}$.

ABout half an hour paſt Ten in the Morning, the Lords and Commons came from *Weſtminſter* to *White-hall* in their Coaches, and alighted at the Gate, went up into the Banqueting-Houſe, where they preſented the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange* with an Inſtrument in Writing, for declaring their Highneſſes King and Queen of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, and the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging, deſiring

deſiring them to accept the Crown, purſuant to the ſaid Declaration, which their Highneſſes accepting accordingly, the ſaid Lords and Commons came down again to *White-hall-gate*, preceded by the Speakers of their reſpective Houſes, each attended with a Sergeant at Arms; where they found the Heralds of Arms, the Sergeants at Arms, the Trumpets, and other Officers, all in readineſs, being aſſembled by Orders from the Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl-Marſhal of *England*. And Sir *Thomas St. George* Knight Garter, Principal King of Arms, having received a Proclamation, and an Order from the Lords Houſe to the Kings Heralds and Purſuivants of Arms, for Publiſhing or Proclaiming the ſame forthwith: The Perſons concern'd, diſpoſed themſelves in Order before the Court-gate, for making the ſaid Proclamation: And the Trumpets having ſounded a Call three ſeveral Times, the laſt of which was anſwer'd by a great Shout of the vaſt Multitudes of People there aſſembled. The Noiſe ceaſing, the ſaid Garter, King of Arms, read the ſaid Proclamation by ſhort Sentences or Periods, which was thereupon proclaim'd aloud by *Robert Devenish* Eſq; *York* Herald, being the *Senior* Herald, in theſe words:

WHereas it hath pleaſed Almighty God, in his great Mercy to this Kingdom, to vouchſafe us a Miraculous Deliverance from Popery and Abitrary Power, and that our Preſervation is due, next under God, to the Reſolution and Conduct of His Highneſs the Prince *of* Orange, *whom God hath choſen to be the Glorious Inſtrument of ſuch an ineſtimable Happineſs to us and our Poſterity; and being highly ſenſible and fully perſwaded of the Great and Eminent Vertues of Her Highneſs the* Princeſs *of* Orange, *whoſe zeal for the Proteſtant Religion will no doubt bring a Bleſſing along with Her upon this Nation; And whereas the Lords and Commons now Aſſembled at* Weſtminſter *have made a Declaration, and preſented the ſame to the ſaid* Prince *and* Princeſs *of*

Orange,

Orange, *and therein desired them to Accept the Crown, who have accepted the same accordingly; We therefore the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons; Together with the Lord Mayor and Citizens of* London, *and others of the Commons of this Realm, Do, with a full Consent, Publish and Proclaim according to the said Declaration,* William *and* Mary, Prince *and* Princess *of* Orange, *to be* King *and* Queen *of* England, France, *and* Ireland, *with all the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging; who are accordingly so to be owned, deemed, accepted, and taken by all the People of the aforesaid Realms and Dominions, who are from hence-forward bound to acknowledge and pay unto them all Faith and true Allegiance. Beseeching God, by whom Kings Reign, to bless King* William *and Queen* Mary *with long and happy Years to Reign over us.*

God save King WILLIAM and Queen MARY.

Jo. Brown, *Cleric. Parliamentorum.*

Which being ended, and the Trumpets sounding a Flourish, was answer'd by several repeated Shouts of the People.

And Directions being given to proclaim the same within *Temple-Bar*, in *Cheap-side*, and at the *Royal-Exchange*, the Proceeding marched in this manner:

First, the several Beadles of the Liberties of *Westminster*; Next, the Constables of the said Liberties, all on Foot, with the High-Constable on Horse-back; After them, the Head-Bailiff of *Westminster*, and his Men, all with white Staves, to clear the Way, on Horse-back; Then the Knight-Marshal's Men also on Horse-back; Next to these a Class of Trumpets, Nine in all, *viz.* 2, 2, 2, and 3 followed by the Sergeant-Trumpeter, carrying his Mace on his Shoulder, all likewise

 on

on Horſe-back; Then a Purſuivant of Arms ſingle: Then a Purſuivant and a Sergeant at Arms; Another Purſuivant and a Sergeant at Arms; Then four Heralds of Arms, one after another, each with a Sergeant at Arms on his left Hand, the Heralds and Purſuivants being all in their Rich Coats of the Royal Arms, and the Sergeants at Arms, each carrying his Mace on his Shoulder, and all on Horſe-back; Then *Garter* King of Arms, in his rich Coat of Arms, carrying the Proclamation, accompanied with Sir *Tho. Duppa* Kt. Gentleman-Uſher of the Black Rod, in his Crimſon Mantle of the Order of the Garter, and his Black Rod of Office, likewiſe on Horſe-back.

Theſe immediately preceded the Marqueſs of *Halifax*, who executed the Place of Speaker in the Houſe of Lords, in his Coach, attended by Sir *Roger Harſnet*, eldeſt Sergeant at Arms, with his Mace. Then follow'd *Henry Powle* Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, in his Coach, attended by *John Topham* Eſq; Sergeant at Arms to the ſaid Houſe, with his Mace. After the two Speakers of the Houſes, followed the Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl Marſhal, and Primier Duke of *England*, in his Coach, with his Marſhals Staff in his Hand; And next to him all the Peers in order in their Coaches; And laſt of all, the Members of the Houſe of Commons in their Coaches.

In this Order they proceeded towards *Temple-Bar*; and being come as far as the Maypole in the *Strand*, two of the Officers of Arms, with a Sergeant at Arms, and two Trumpets, went before to *Temple-Bar*; and the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, being by this time arrived there, and having ordered the Gates to be ſhut, the Herald at Arms knocked thereat; whereupon the Sheriffs being on Horſe-back, came to the Gate; and the ſaid Herald acquainting them, *That he came by Order of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal aſſembled at* Weſtminſter, *to demand Entrance into that famous City, for the Proclaiming of* William *and* Mary, *King and Queen of* England, France, *and* Ireland, *and the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging; and therefore required their ſpeedy Anſwer.* The ſaid Sheriffs ordered the Gates to be opened. Whereupon leaving the Head-Bayliff, Conſtables, and Beadles of

Weſtminſter

Weſtminſter without the Barr, the reſt of the Proceeding entred, where they found the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, all in their Formalities, and on Horſe-back, except the Lord Mayor who was in his Coach, attended by the Sword-bearer, and other of his Officers, who joyfully receiving them, they made a ſtand between the two Temple-Gates, and Proclaimed their Majeſties a ſecond time. From whence they marched towards *Cheap-ſide*, a Claſs of the City Trumpets, and the Lord-Mayors Livery-men leading the Way, and the ſaid Aldermen and Lord Mayor falling into the Proceeding: And near *Wood-ſtreet* end (the place where *Cheap-ſide*-Croſs formerly ſtood) they made another ſtand, and Proclaimed their Majeſties a third time. And arriving at the *Royal-Exchange* about Two of the Clock, they Proclaimed them a fourth time; and at each Proclamation, the vaſt multitudes of Spectators who thronged the Streets, Balconies and Windows, filled the Air with loud and repeated Shouts and Expreſſions of Joy. Within *Temple-Bar*, and all along *Fleet-ſtreet*, the *Orange* Regiment of the City Militia, lined both ſides of the way, as did the *Green* Regiment within *Ludgate* and St. *Paul*'s Church-Yard; the *Blew* Regiment in *Cheap-ſide*, and the *White* in *Cornhil*.

The Coronation of their Sacred Majeſties King WILLIAM *and Queen* MARY *was performed at* Weſtminſter *in manner following*, April 11. 1689.

THeir Majeſties being come from *Whitehal* to *Weſtminſter*, and the Nobility, *&c.* being put in Order by the Heralds, They came down in State into *Weſtminſter-hall*, where the Swords and Spurs were preſented to them.

After

After which the Dean and Prebendaries of *Weſtminſter*, having brought the Crowns and other *Regalia*, preſented them ſeverally to their Majeſties; which, with the Swords and Spurs, were thereupon delivered to the Lords appointed to carry them.

Then the Proceſſion began in this manner. Drums and Trumpets; Six Clerks in Chancery, two abreaſt (as all the reſt of the Proceeding went;) Chaplains having Dignities; Aldermen of *London*; Maſters in Chancery; Solicitor, and Attorney General; Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber; Judges.

Children of *Weſtminſter*, and of the King's Chappel; Choir of *Weſtminſter*, and Gentlemen of the Chappel; Prebends of *Weſtminſter*; Maſter of the Jewel-houſe; Privy Councellors not Peers.

Two Purſuivants, Baroneſſes, Barons, Biſhops; A Purſuivant, a Vicounteſs, Vicounts; Two Heralds, Counteſſes, Earls; A Herald, a Marchioneſs; Two Heralds, Dutcheſſes, Dukes; Two Kings of Arms, The Lord Privy Seal; Lord Preſident of the Council; Archbiſhop of *York*; His Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*; Two Perſons repreſenting the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*.

Next the Lords who bore their Majeſties *Regalia*, viz. The Earl of *Mancheſter* St. *Edward*'s Staff; and the Lord *Grey* of *Ruthin* the Spurs; The Earl of *Clare* the Queens Scepter with the Croſs, and the Earl of *Northampton* the King's; The Earls of *Shrewsbury*, *Derby*, and *Pembroke*, the 3 Swords. Next, *Garter* King of Arms between the Uſher of the Black Rod, and the Lord Mayor of *London*; The Lord Great Chamberlain Single; The Earl of *Oxford* with the Sword of State, between the Duke of *Norfolk* Earl Marſhall, and the Duke of *Ormond* Lord High-Conſtable for that Day; then the Earl of *Bedford* with the Queens Sceptre of the Dove, and the Earl of *Rutland* with the King's; the Duke of *Bolton* with the Queen's Orb, and the Duke of *Grafton* with the King's; the Duke of *Somerſet* with the Queen's Crown, and the Earl of *Devonſhire*, Lord Steward of his Majeſties Houſhold, who was made Lord High Steward of *England* for that Day, with the King's: The Biſhop of *London* with the Bible, between the Biſhop of St. *Aſaph* with

the Paten, and the Bishop of *Rochester* with the Chalice.

Then the King, supported by the Bishop of *Winchester*, and the Queen by the Bishop of *Bristol*, under a Canopy born by Sixteen Barons of the *Cinque Ports*; His Majesties Train born by the Master of the Robes, assisted by the Lord *Eland*, Lord *Willoughby*, Lord *Landsdowne*, and the Lord *Dunblaine*; and Her Majesties Train by the Dutchess of *Somerset*, assisted by the Lady *Elizabeth Pawlett*, Lady *Diana Vere*, Lady *Elizabeth Cavendish*, and the Lady *Henrietta Hyde*.

After the King, a Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, and two Grooms of the Bed-Chamber; and after the Queen, a Lady of the Bed-Chamber, and two of Her Majesties Women.

Lastly the Captain of His Majesties Guard, between the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and the Captain of the Band of Pensioners; followed by the Officers and Band of Yeomen of the Guard. The Sergeants at Arms going on each side of the *Regalia*, and the Gentlemen Pensioners on each side of the Canopy.

Thus Their Majesties in Their Robes of Crimson Velvet, the King with a Cap, and the Queen a Circlet on her Head, All the Nobility in Crimson Velvet Robes, with their Coronets in their Hands, and the rest of the Proceeding in their proper Habits, marched on foot upon Blew Cloth to *Westminster-Abby*, all the Way and Houses on each side being Crouded with vast Number of Spectators, expressing their great Joy and Satisfaction by loud repeated Acclamations.

Being Entred the Church, and all duly seated, the Bishop of *London*, who performed this great Solemnity, began with the Recognition, which ended with a mighty Shout. Then Their Majesties Offered, and the Lords who bore the *Regalia*, presented them at the Altar. The *Litany* was sung by two Bishops, and after the *Epistle*, *Gospel*, and *Nicene Creed*, the Bishop of *Salisbury* Preach'd on this Text, 2 Sam. 23. 3, 4.

After Sermon Their Majesties took the Oath, and being Conducted to their Regal Chairs placed on the Theater (that they might be more Conspicuous to the Members of the House of Commons, who were seated in the North Cross) were Anointed, and presented with the Spurs and Sword, and Invested with the Palls and Orbs, and then with the Rings

and

and Scepters; and at Four of the Clock the Crowns were put on their Heads. At ſight whereof the People ſhouted, the Drums and Trumpets ſounded, the great Guns were diſcharged, and the Peers and Peereſſes put on their Coronets.

Then the Bible was preſented to Them, and after the Benediction They vouchſafed to Kiſs the Biſhops. Being Inthroned, firſt the Biſhops, and then the Temporal Lords did their Homage, and Kiſſed their Majeſties left Cheeks; while the Treaſurer of the Houſhold threw about the Coronation Medals.

Next followed the Communion; And Their Majeſties having made their ſecond Oblation, received the Holy Sacrament. Then the Biſhop Read the final Prayers, and Their Majeſties retiring into St. *Edward*'s Chappel, and being new Arrayed in Purple Velvet, returned to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, wearing Their Rich Crowns of State, and the Nobility their Coronets.

The Nobility, *&c.* being ſeated at their reſpective Tables, which were all ready furniſhed before their coming in; The firſt Courſe for Their Majeſties Table was ſerved up with the proper Ceremony, being preceded by the great Officers, and the High-Conſtable, High-Steward, and Earl-Marſhall; And before the ſecond Courſe *Charles Dymoke* Eſq; Their Majeſties Champion, between the High-Conſtable and the Earl-Marſhall, performed the Challenge: After which the Heralds proclaimed Their Majeſties Styles.

Dinner being ended, and the whole Solemnity performed with great Splendor and Magnificence, About Eight in the Evening Their Majeſties returned to *White-hall.*

A Proclamation declaring WILLIAM and MARY King and Queen of *England*, to be King and Queen of *Scotland*. Edinburgh, *April* 11. 1689.

WHereas, *the Eſtates of this Kingdom of* Scotland, *by their Act of the Date of theſe Preſents, have Reſolved, That* William *and* Mary, *King and Queen of* England, France, *and* Ireland, *Be, and Be declared King and Queen of* Scotland, *to hold the Crown and Royal Dignity of the ſaid Kingdom of* Scotland, *to them the ſaid King and Queen, during their Lives, and the longeſt Liver of Them; and that the Sole and Full Exerciſe of the Regal Power, be only in, and Exerciſed by the ſaid King, in the Names of the ſaid King and Queen, during their joynt Lives. As alſo, the Eſtates having Reſolved and Enacted an Inſtrument of Government, or Claim of Right, to be preſented with the Offer of the Crown, to the ſaid King and Queen. They do Statute and Ordain, that* William *and* Mary, *King and Queen of* England, France *and* Ireland, *be accordingly forthwith Proclaimed King and Queen of* Scotland, *at the Mercat Croſs of* Edinburgh, *by the Lyon King at Arms, or his Deputs, his Brethren Heraulds, Macers and Purſevants, and at the Head-Burghs of all the Shires, Stewarties,*

Stewarties, Bailliaries, and Regalities within the Kingdom, by Meſſengers at Arms. Extracted forth of the Meeting of the Eſtates, by me.

JA. DALRYMPLE, *Cls.*

God ſave King WILLIAM and Queen MARY.

The Manner of the King and Queen taking the Scotiſh Coronation Oath.

May 11. 1689.

THis day being appointed for the publick Reception of the Commiſſioners, *viz.* the Earl of *Argyle*, Sir *James Montgomery* of *Skelmerly*, and Sir *John Dalrymple* of *Stair* younger, who were ſent by the Meeting of the Eſtates of *Scotland*, with an Offer of the Crown of that Kingdom to Their Majeſties, they accordingly, at 3 of the Clock, met at the Council-Chamber, and from thence were Conducted by Sir *Charles Cotterel*, Maſter of the Ceremonies, attended by moſt of the Nobility and Gentry of that Kingdom, who reſide in and about this place, to the *Banqueting-Houſe*; where the King and Queen came attended by many Perſons of Quality, the Sword being carried before them by the Lord *Cardroſſe*, (and Their Majeſties being placed on the Throne under a rich Canopy) they firſt preſented a Letter from the Eſtates to His Majeſty; then the Inſtrument of Government; Thirdly, a Paper containing the Grievances, which they deſired might be Redreſſed; and Laſtly, an Addreſs to His Majeſty for turning the Meeting of the ſaid Eſtates into a Parliament: All which being Signed by his Grace the Duke of *Hamilton*, as Preſident of the Meeting, and read to Their Majeſties, the King returned to the Commiſſioners the following Anſwer.

When I engaged in this Undertaking, I had particular Regard

and

and Conſideration for Scotland, *and therefore I did emit a Declaration in relation to That as well as to this Kingdom, which I intend to make good and effectual to them. I take it very kindly that* Scotland *hath expreſſed ſo much Confidence in and Affection to Me; They ſhall find Me willing to aſſiſt them in every thing that concerns the Weal and Intereſt of that Kingdom, by making what Laws ſhall be neceſſary for the Security of their Religion, Property, and Liberty, and to eaſe them of what may be juſtly grievous to them.*

After which, the Coronation-Oath was tendred to Their Majeſties, which the Earl of *Argyle* ſpoke word by word diſtinctly, and the King and Queen repeated it after him holding Their Right Hands up after the manner of taking Oaths in *Scotland.*

The Meeting of the Eſtates of *Scotland* did Authorize their Commiſſioners to repreſent to His Majeſty, That that Clauſe in the Oath in relation to the rooting out of Hereticks did not import the deſtroying of Hereticks; And that by the Law of *Scotland* no Man was to be perſecuted for his private Opinion; And even Obſtinate and Convicted Hereticks were only to be denounced Rebels or Outlawed, whereby their Moveable Eſtates are Confiſcated. His Majeſty at the repeating that Clauſe in the Oath, *Did declare, that He did not mean by theſe words, That He was under any Obligation to become a Perſecutor.* To which the Commiſſioners made Anſwer, *That neither the meaning of the Oath, or the Law of* Scotland *did import it.* Then the King replyed, *That He took the Oath in that Senſe, and called for Witneſſes the Commiſſioners and others preſent*; And then both Their Majeſties Signed the ſaid Coronation-Oath.

After which the Commiſſioners and ſeveral of the Scotiſh Nobility kiſſed Their Majeſties Hands.

The

The Coronation OATH of *England*.

The Arch-Biſhop or Biſhop ſhall ſay,

WIll You ſolemnly Promiſe and Swear to Govern the People of this Kingdom of *England*, and the Dominions thereto belonging, according to the Statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the Laws and Cuſtoms of the ſame?

The King and Queen ſhall ſay,

I ſolemnly Promiſe ſo to do.

Arch-Biſhop or Biſhop.

Will You to Your Power, cauſe Law and Juſtice in Mercy to be Executed in all Your Judgments.

King and Queen.

I Will.

Arch-Biſhop or Biſhop.

Will You to the utmoſt of Your Power Maintain the Laws of God, the true Profeſſion of the Goſpel, and the *Proteſtant* Reformed Religion Eſtabliſhed by Law? And will You Preſerve, unto the Biſhops and Clergy of this Realm, and to the Churches committed to their Charge, all ſuch Rights and Priviledges as by Law do or ſhall appertain unto them, or any of them?

King and Queen.

All this I Promiſe to do.

[After this, the King and Queen laying His and Her Hand upon the Holy Goſpels, ſhall ſay,]

King and Queen.

The Things which I have here before Promiſed, I will Perform and Keep. *So help me God.*

[Then the King and Queen ſhall kiſs the Book.]

The

The Coronation OATH *of* Scotland.

WE *William* and *Mary*, King and Queen of *Scotland*, Faithfully Promiſe and Swear, by this Our ſolemn Oath in preſence of the Eternal God, that during the whole courſe of Our Life, we will ſerve the ſame Eternal God, to the uttermoſt of Our Power, according as he has required in his moſt holy Word, reveal'd and contain'd in the New and Old Teſtament, and according to the ſame Word ſhall maintain the True Religion of Chriſt Jeſus, the Preaching of his Holy Word, and the due and right Miniſtration of the Sacraments, now Received and Preached within the Realm of *Scotland*; and ſhall aboliſh and gainſtand all falſe Religion contrary to the ſame, and ſhall Rule the People committed to our Charge, according to the Will and Command of God, revealed in his aforeſaid Word, and according to the Laudable Laws and Conſtitutions received in this Realm, no ways repugnant to the ſaid Word of the Eternal God, and ſhall procure, to the utmoſt of Our power, to the Kirk of God, and whole Chriſtian People, true and perfect Peace in all time coming. That we ſhall preſerve and keep inviolated the Rights and Rents, with all juſt Priviledges of the Crown of *Scotland*, neither ſhall we transfer nor alienate the ſame; That we ſhall forbid and repreſs in all Eſtates and Degrees, Reif, Oppreſſion, and all kind of wrong. And we ſhall Command and Procure that Juſtice and Equity in all Judgments be keeped to all Perſons without exception, as the Lord and Father of all Mercies ſhall be merciful to us. And we ſhall be careful to root out all Hereticks and Enemies to the true Worſhip of God, that ſhall be Convicted by the true Kirk of God of the aforeſaid Crimes, out of Our Lands and Empire of *Scotland*. And we faithfully affirm the things above written by Our Solemn Oath.

God ſave King WILLIAM and Queen MARY.

FINIS.